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# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF DOWNTRODDEN MINORITIES IN LUCKNOW METROPOLIS**



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Muslim Communities

## **GUIDANCE FOR EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT TO MINORITIES IN INDIA (GEM-INDIA)**

**S.S.A. Jafri**

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**2004**

## PREFACE

*Lucknow Metropolitan City is the capital of Uttar Pradesh, which is the most populous State of the country. In Uttar Pradesh out of total 166,052,859 population (Census, 2001) roughly about one-fifth is urban population living in about 684 towns/cities, which consist of about 6,734 identified slums. In Lucknow metropolis also about 639 slums are identified and more than this are feared to be either unidentified or scattered in small pockets within the area of about 450 sq. kms. of metropolis. Out of about 27,21,000 population (2001) of Lucknow Metropolis, it is estimated that about 750,000 or 27.6 per cent population live in slums. These slums do not have civic amenities and people are living in extremely poor conditions. People are deprived of potable water, flush latrine, clean environment, health and educational facilities, electricity, pucca roads, proper source of income and any income generating skill. In order to uplift the poor urban people, GEM-India has taken up the task to understand the basic difficulties of downtrodden minorities in Lucknow. GEM-India is to undertake the task, of improving literacy, education, health-hygiene, housing condition and enhancing the employment skill, etc. among the poor masses with the help of State/national and international agencies concerned for poor. So far the experience goes that the welfare programmes run by the government are not so effective due to too much bureaucracy and actual beneficiaries were those who were influential and already well off. The deserving poor remain side-tracked and unheard.*

*This study of socio-economic condition of Downtrodden Minorities has been undertaken by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, which is sponsored by the GEM-India. We are extremely grateful to Er. M.Y. Quraishi, Acting President of GEM-India, Lucknow, who was kind to recognize the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to take up this delicate research task. Throughout the survey and analysis, Er. Quraishi was the guiding force as an experienced senior executive and task master already recognized in the higher circle of the State Government.*

Our respected senior colleague and Director of the Institute who entrusted me to undertake this study was always the source of inspiration by which it could be possible to bring this report into a shape. Research staff Mr. Ajay Kumar Singh (Research Assistant) who dedicated himself and assisted in the field survey and data tabulation to complete the task on stipulated time, deserve heartfelt appreciation and thanks. Special thanks go to Mr. Manoharan, K., Office Assistant, who word processed the script on computer with all responsibility. Last but not the least, I am grateful to my faculty colleagues, staff of Library and Administration who always inspired and gave encouragement to complete the task.

We are pretty sure that this study would become the guideline for taking up the upliftment programme for the minorities who are marginalized due to various factors and it is one of the reasons of India's snail-pace development. I am also sure that this report based on scarce primary data which is collected, quite skillfully would not only be used by GEM-India, but also be made available to scholars, Government and international agencies to take interest and help in upliftment programmes of the minorities. Similar studies on minorities are urgently required in other parts of the country, which is gigantic in size and every region, and state has different situations.

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April 30 , 2004

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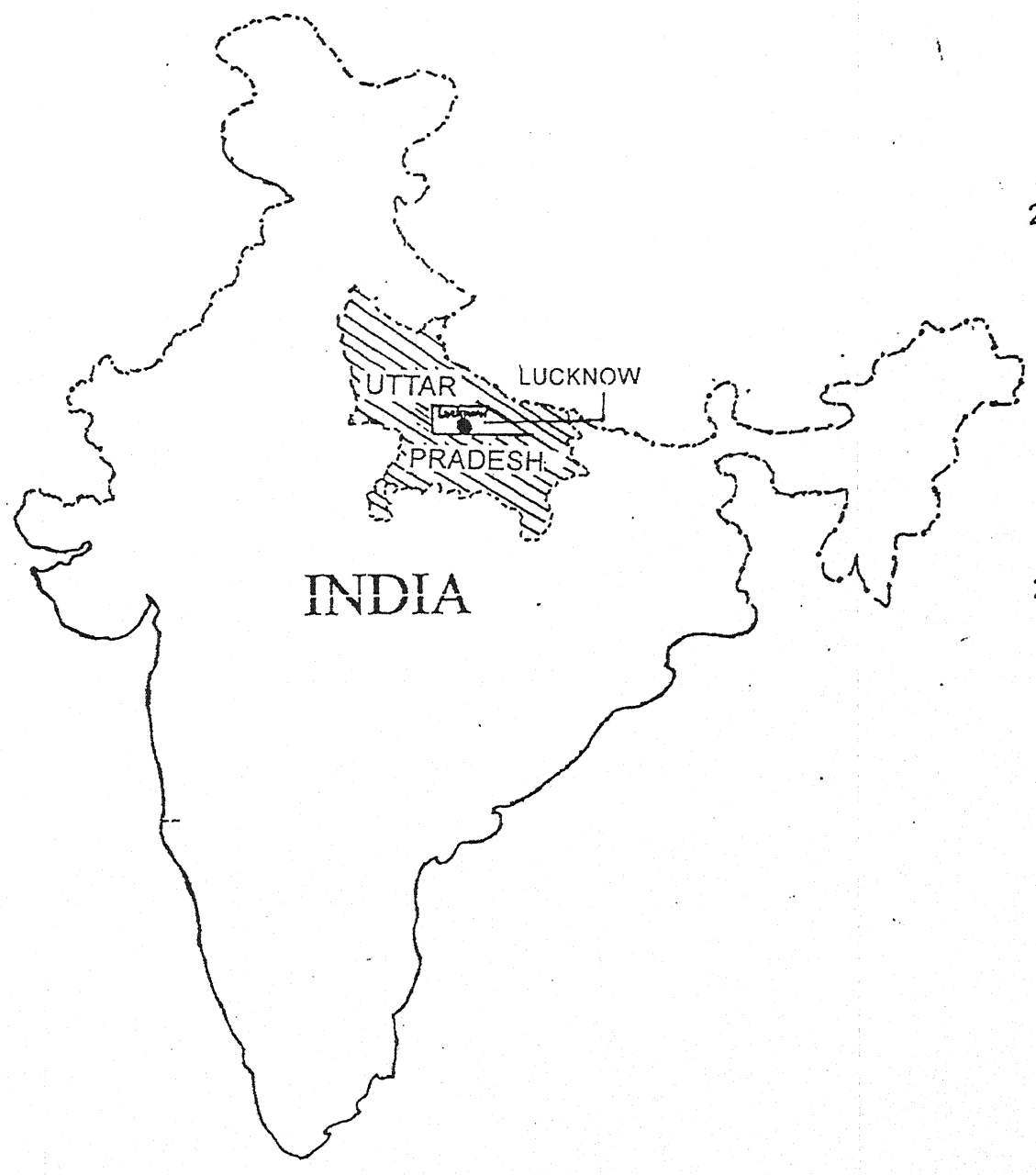
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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Muslims are the second largest religious majority and also the first largest minority in India. It is also true that Muslims are far behind in all spheres of socio-economic status of the country. Historically Muslims were far ahead in all sphere of life during the medieval period, which ran roughly about 1000 years. During this period the entire knowledge of ancient period was accumulated and the experience of the ancestors was fully used along with their own additional scientific blend of that time. But unfortunately as the modern period starts with the industrial revolution, which was based on scientific knowledge, the condition of Muslims has also started deteriorating day-by-day. Though there are quite many materially rich pockets of this community in India but rest of the community is perhaps at a very low level. There is no proper observatory (Data Bank) to record the socio-economic data on Muslims to diagnose the disease, which is making the community poorer and poorer in all spheres of life. In most of the cases we listen whispers in various seminars and conferences about the approximation of the entire situation related to Muslims and it is confined upto that.

After Independence, the socio-economic condition of Muslims has gone worst. What has gone wrong under the self-rule, when the Constitution of India

provides the equal rights for all the citizens and India is one of the signatories to the United Nations Charter for human rights and equal treatment to minorities?

In view of the above scenario of the community we have tried to find out the socio-economic condition of Muslims in Lucknow Metropolis. This pilot study would certainly guide us to realize and plan the Data Bank concerning Muslims and its usefulness for the overall development of community. We have randomly surveyed 151 households of Muslims belonging to below the poverty line, which were spread throughout the city. Below poverty line definition is that households earn below Rs.3000/- as followed by the government. The socio-economic data consisting of population, education, employment, housing and living condition was collected through a well-planned questionnaire for 784 people which include 386 males and 398 females. The entire Lucknow Metropolitan city was divided into 8 zones and each zone was named after its most popular locality. Mainly poverty stricken households were chosen and surveyed with the view to cover people engaged in various economic activities and belonging to various cultures. Tables are prepared by computing simple proportions.

## **2. POPULATION DYNAMICS**

## 2. POPULATION DYNAMICS

As stated above 151 households of downtrodden Muslims were surveyed in whole Lucknow Metropolis, comprising 784 population with 386 males and 398 females. The overall sex ratio among Muslims is 1031 females per thousand males. If we see the broad categories of age groups of 0-14 years children, working age group of 15-59 years and old age group of 60 and above years, we find that male and female children are 24.4 and 37.2 per cent, male and female working age people are 69.7 and 59.8 per cent and male and female old age people are 6.0 and 3.0 per cent respectively. Here the trend shows that during female childhood their proportion is quite high in comparison to male children but as the age increases the female proportion goes on decreasing. This suggests that perhaps during child-bearing age, females have quite high casualties. If so, then pre and post-natal care is to be intensified. Another surprising picture emerges in Rajajipuram Zone and Lalbagh Zone where male working age population has gone to 94.7 and 85.2 per cent respectively and just opposite to it in the same zones the proportions of male children have gone too low, i.e. 5.3 and 11.1 per cent respectively. The high proportion of working age male population is due to migrant workers from neighborhood. In Alambagh and Rajajipuram Zones no old age population was recorded.

**Table 1: Percentage of Broad Age Groups of Muslim Male/Female to Total Muslim Male/Female Population**

Zones	Sample House-holds	Total Population		BROAD AGE GROUPS					
				0 – 14		15 – 59		60 +	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh Zone 1	11	27	23	11.11	34.78	85.19	60.87	3.70	4.35
Aliganj Zone 2	22	51	65	29.41	44.61	62.75	53.85	7.84	1.54
Alambagh Zone3	9	25	31	36.00	51.61	64.00	48.39	--	--
Rajajipuram Zone 4	10	19	27	5.26	44.44	94.74	55.56	--	--
Daliganj Zone 5	10	28	24	21.43	20.83	75.00	75.00	3.57	4.17
Nakhas Zone 6	37	93	78	19.35	32.05	68.82	60.26	11.83	7.69
Indira Nagar Zone7	24	70	68	30.00	33.82	67.14	64.71	2.86	1.47
Aminabad Zone 8	28	73	82	28.77	36.59	65.75	60.97	5.48	2.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>24.35</b>	<b>37.18</b>	<b>69.69</b>	<b>59.80</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>13.02</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "**Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis**" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

The break-up of children's age group shows that 0-2 years newly born male and female infant children are 1.8 and 5.3 per cent respectively. As the age advances like age groups 3-6 years, 7-10 years and 11-14 years, the gap between male and female proportions goes on decreasing. The old age dependents of 60-65 years males and females are 3.6 and 2.8 per cent respectively. In 66-70 years age, males are 1.8 per cent and no female was recorded, whereas, in age group 71-80 years males were 0.5 and females were only 0.3 per cent. Beyond 80 years old, nobody was found in our survey. In Alambagh and Rajajipuram Zones nobody was in old age category, i.e. 60 years or above. Overall proportion of old age population is too low, which shows that perhaps due to poverty and ill-health the longevity of life among poor Muslims is lowest. Overall sex ratio in working age group 15-59 years is low, but there are exceptions in sub-groups 26-30 and 31-35 years, where sex ratio is high.

Table 2: **Percentage of Muslim Male/Female Dependents (Children and Old Age) of 0-14 and 60+ Years of Age to Total Muslim Male/Female Population**

Zones		Children								Old Age							
		0-2		3-6		7-10		11-14		60-65		66-70		71-80		81+	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh	Zone 1	—	4.35	7.41	17.39	3.70	8.70	—	4.35	3.70	4.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aliganj	Zone 2	1.96	9.23	9.81	18.47	9.81	7.70	7.85	9.23	5.89	1.54	1.96	—	—	—	—	—
Alambagh	Zone 3	8.00	6.46	12.00	12.91	12.00	12.91	4.00	19.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	5.26	14.82	—	29.63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daliganj	Zone 5	7.15	—	—	12.50	7.15	—	7.15	8.34	—	—	—	—	3.58	4.17	—	—
Nakhas	Zone 6	—	1.29	9.68	7.70	5.38	14.11	4.31	8.98	6.46	7.70	5.38	—	—	—	—	—
Indira Nagar	Zone 7	1.43	4.42	7.15	14.71	11.43	8.83	10.00	5.89	1.43	1.47	1.43	—	—	—	—	—
Aminabad	Zone 8	—	4.88	2.74	14.64	8.22	7.32	17.81	9.76	4.11	2.44	—	—	1.37	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>		1.82	5.28	6.74	14.83	7.78	8.85	8.04	8.55	3.63	2.77	1.82	—	0.52	0.26	—	—

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "**Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis**" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

In dependent all those who are not engaged in any occupation of economic gain are considered, like students, non-school going children of 0-14 years of age,

unemployed old age people of 60 and above years and unemployed working age people of 15-59 years are taken into consideration. Whereas all those, irrespective of their age who are engaged in any economic activity are considered as employed. Among male and female population if they are taken independently, we find more than one-fifth population is students, i.e. 23.6 and 27.9 per cent respectively. It is highly encouraging that parents are conscious to send their daughters for education

**Table 3: Percentage of Muslim Male/Female Working Age Group Between 15-59 Years to Total Muslim Male/Female Population**

Zones		Working Age Group									
		15 – 18		19 – 25		26 – 30		31 – 35		36 – 59	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh	Zone 1	11.11	8.70	25.93	17.39	7.41	8.70	11.11	8.70	29.63	17.39
Aliganj	Zone 2	3.93	10.77	15.69	18.47	11.77	6.16	9.81	9.23	21.57	9.23
Alambagh	Zone 3	16.00	12.91	12.00	3.23	8.00	9.68	12.00	16.13	16.00	6.46
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	–	–	26.32	22.22	42.11	14.81	5.26	–	21.05	18.52
Daliganj	Zone 5	14.29	16.67	25.00	29.17	7.15	8.34	10.72	4.17	17.86	16.67
Nakhas	Zone 6	11.83	8.98	22.58	17.95	12.91	5.13	3.23	11.54	18.28	16.67
Indira Nagar	Zone 7	11.43	8.83	14.29	19.12	8.58	10.30	5.72	7.36	27.15	19.12
Aminabad	Zone 8	16.44	12.20	13.70	15.86	9.59	12.20	8.22	4.88	17.81	15.86
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.40</b>	<b>10.05</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>17.59</b>	<b>11.66</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>20.99</b>	<b>15.08</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

and their proportion as students are higher than male students. But unfortunately due to insecurity, inaccessible schools, absence of girls' schools and less affordability, female children are the first sufferers as drop-outs in higher classes. In Lalbagh and Rajajipuram Zones male students are proportionately lowest with 7.4 and 5.3 per cent respectively, which is because perhaps either children are engaged in some economic activity or may be looking after their domestic affairs. In Aminabad and Alambagh Zones the proportions of students of both sexes are above the average, i.e. 38.4, 39.0 and 24.0, 38.7 per cent respectively. It implies that in both of these Zones schools are at accessible distance and they are affordable and also parents are enlightened.

Table 4: **Percentage of Muslim Dependents to Total Muslim Male/Female Population**

Zones	Students		Non-School Going Children (0-14 Age)		Unemployed Old Age 60+		Unemployed (15 – 59)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh Zone 1	7.41	21.74	7.41	26.09	3.70	4.35	37.04	47.83
Aliganj Zone 2	23.53	21.54	7.85	24.62	5.89	--	7.85	41.54
Alambagh Zone3	24.00	38.71	16.00	25.81	--	--	--	35.49
Rajajipuram Zone 4	5.27	22.23	5.27	25.93	--	--	10.53	48.15
Daliganj Zone 5	17.86	20.84	10.72	12.50	3.58	4.17	21.43	70.84
Nakhas Zone 6	22.58	23.08	6.46	12.82	9.68	7.70	15.06	56.41
Indira Nagar Zone7	22.86	27.95	17.15	19.12	1.43	--	7.15	45.59
Aminabad Zone 8	38.36	39.03	2.74	9.76	5.48	2.44	12.33	46.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.58</b>	<b>27.85</b>	<b>8.81</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>12.96</b>	<b>48.25</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

Among non-school going male and female children of 0-14 years are 8.8 and 17.8 per cent respectively. If we subtract 1.8 per cent of males and 5.3 per cent of males of below 3 years of age who are not supposed to go to school even then 7.0 per cent male and 12.5 per cent female children must go to school. This should be seriously taken for future planning. In all the Zones a good proportion of 3-14 years old children are not going to schools, but in case of female children it is an alarming situation. Muslims don't want to send their daughters to co-education schools/colleges, therefore, it is high time to open more accessible and free schools/colleges exclusively meant for girls, where home science subject should be compulsory. Government of Uttar Pradesh has already announced the similar policy, but its full implementation would take time, therefore, community has to come forward to open new schools for boys and girls independently. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has introduced a board called National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), which has examination centres in most of the cities/towns where students can appear in High School and Intermediate examinations in any stream through Hindi, Urdu or English mediums, twice a year. For appearing in High School, no certificate of previous schooling is required, except a proof of candidate having attained 15 years of age. This board is almost paralleled to CBSE board and recognized for all practical purposes for further admission and competition. Since NIOS fee is quite nominal with concession to female candidates and the books (without extra cost) are provided by the NIOS, it is high time to open coaching centres in urban

localities and villages specially where normal schooling is not possible, may be of any reason, it would surely serve the purpose of downtrodden.

As stated above that the proportion of old age of 60 and above years are quite minimal, even then about 1.03 per cent males and 0.5 per cent females have to work for their livelihood, when in advance societies they need not to work. In male and female population the working age population of 15-59 years age group are 69.7 and 59.8 per cent respectively, out of which if 46.1 per cent males and 4.0 per cent females who are engaged in some or the other economic activities are subtracted then rest 23.6 per cent males and 55.8 per cent females are not engaged in any economic activity. The highest male unemployed among working age proportion is 40.7 per cent in Lalbagh Zone, whereas female unemployed are in Daliganj Zone with 75.0 per cent. Employment and self-employment avenues are to be created by awareness programmes and local need based training programmes besides pursuing the government to declare the whole Muslim community in reservation category as done for SC, ST and OBC in both private and government sectors. Overall Muslim community in India after Independence has gradually gone down below the socio-economic status of OBC. Therefore, it is high time to give reservation for balanced development of the country as a whole.

Table 5: **Marital Status of Muslims:**  
**Percentage to Total Muslim Male/Female Population**

Zones		Married		Widowed/Divorced	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh	Zone 1	48.15	47.83	--	--
Aliganj	Zone 2	50.98	33.85	1.96	1.54
Alambagh	Zone 3	40.00	32.26	--	--
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	57.90	40.74	--	3.71
Daliganj	Zone 5	35.72	50.00	--	--
Nakhas	Zone 6	40.86	47.44	6.46	1.29
Indira Nagar	Zone 7	42.86	42.65	1.43	2.95
Aminabad	Zone 8	34.25	30.49	5.48	4.88
<b>Total</b>		<b>42.23</b>	<b>39.45</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>2.27</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "**Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis**" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

Overall 42.2 per cent males are married and 39.5 per cent females are married, when marriageable (above 18 years of age) proportions of males and females are 64.3 and 53.6 per cent respectively. It means that 22.1 per cent males and 14.1 per cent females remain unmarried, which is high and needs our attention. Among male and female widowed/divorced the proportion is 3.1 and 2.3 per cent respectively. In Nakhas Zone male widowed/divorced are maximum, i.e. 6.5 per cent and next to it in Aminabad Zone both sexes are 5.5 and 4.9 per cent respectively. It implies that perhaps the old Lucknowites who are residing in older parts of the city are more prone to loneliness, which should not be ignored for social reform.

In our survey 96.1 per cent male and 95.0 per cent female respondents reported to be the resident of Lucknow district only when 3.6 per cent males and 2.3 per cent females immigrated from outside Lucknow district. Males and females who migrated from outside Uttar Pradesh are 0.25 and 2.75 per cent respectively. The alarming proportion of females who came in Aliganj Zone from outside Uttar Pradesh are 15.4 per cent, who seems to be married here.

Table 6: **Percentage of Muslim Male/Female Migrants to Total Muslim Male/Female Population**

Zones		From Within District		From Within State		From Outside State	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh	Zone 1	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--
Aliganj	Zone 2	88.24	80.00	9.81	4.62	1.95	15.38
Alambagh	Zone 3	84.00	93.55	16.00	3.23	--	3.22
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	100.00	96.30	--	3.70	--	--
Daliganj	Zone 5	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--
Nakhas	Zone 6	100.00	100.00	--	--	--	--
Indira Nagar	Zone 7	94.29	98.53	5.71	1.47	--	--
Aminabad	Zone 8	98.63	96.35	1.37	3.65	--	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>96.11</b>	<b>94.98</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>2.51</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

### **3. LITERACY AND EDUCATION**

### 3. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

Overall 68.9 per cent males and 63.1 per cent females are recorded as literates, when 31.1 and 36.9 per cent are reported to be illiterate respectively. Surprisingly the highest proportion of literate males and lowest proportion of literate females were recorded in Rajajipuram Zone, i.e. 89.5 and 44.5 per cent respectively. In Aminabad and Daliganj Zones literacy among females was highest with 78.1 and 75.0 per cent respectively. In Lalbagh Zone male literacy was lowest with 44.5 per cent. There is a vast scope to improve literacy and education among Muslim community.

Table 7: Percentage of Muslim Male/Female Illiterate and Literate to Total Muslim Male/Female Population

Zones		Illiterate		Literate	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh	Zone 1	55.55	52.17	44.45	47.83
Aliganj	Zone 2	23.53	41.54	76.47	58.46
Alambagh	Zone 3	24.00	29.03	76.00	70.97
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	10.53	55.55	89.47	44.45
Daliganj	Zone 5	39.28	25.00	60.72	75.00
Nakhās	Zone 6	29.03	35.90	70.97	64.10
Indira Nagar	Zone 7	48.57	47.06	51.43	52.94
Aminabad	Zone 8	17.81	21.95	82.19	78.05
<b>Total</b>		<b>31.09</b>	<b>36.94</b>	<b>68.91</b>	<b>63.06</b>

Note : Children of below 3 years of age are subtracted from total male and female population.  
 Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

Here, before analysing the educational level, it is important to explain that literate means a person who can read and write, whereas educated means a person who has done some schooling. In our survey the proportions of literate and educated are coming almost the same, which implies that now literacy is linked with schooling unlike in the past when literacy was also possible even without schooling, as traditionally the home teaching was important to make people literate. There is a further need to review the good tradition of home teachings, which used to be run by enlightened and enthusiastic ladies at their homes voluntarily.

Overall 66.1 per cent males and 61.8 per cent females are educated means either they have done some schooling or still pursuing their education., Proportion of males who have passed various levels of education are Primary 39.2, Middle 25.9, High School 18.4, Intermediate 7.8, Higher education (B.A./B.Sc. plus) 8.3 and Technical education (Diploma/Degree) 0.4 per cent. Among females the proportion of various educational levels are Primary 47.6, Middle 23.2, High School 15.1, Intermediate 8.1 and Higher education 6.1 per cent. No female was found in technical education. We can see that among both males and females the drop-out in higher classes is quite fast after primary school education, while in case of females the overall drop out is fastest. In Aliganj and Aminabad Zones among both males and females the proportion of primary school pass are highest, i.e. 57.9 (males), 55.3 (females) and 54.2 (males), 45.9 (females) per cent respectively. In Daliganj Zone both male and female primary class passes are lowest with 17.7 and 22.2 per cent respectively, which also means that here the higher classes pass males and females are more in comparison to those Zones where proportion of primary classes

Table 8: **Percentage of Muslim Male/Female Primary, Middle, High School, Intermediate, Higher Education and Technical Education Passed to Total Muslim Male/Female Educated**

Zones		Percentage Educated to Total Population		Primary		Middle		High School		Intermediate		Higher Education (B.A./B.Sc.) & Above		Technical Education (Diploma/Degree)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh	Zone 1	44.45	47.83	25.00	45.45	16.67	—	8.33	9.09	16.67	9.09	33.33	36.37	—	—
Aliganj	Zone 2	74.51	58.46	57.87	55.26	23.68	23.69	5.29	13.16	5.26	7.89	7.90	—	—	—
Alambagh	Zone 3	76.00	64.52	31.58	55.00	36.85	30.00	26.32	15.00	5.25	—	—	—	—	—
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	89.47	44.45	23.54	50.01	29.40	8.33	5.88	8.33	23.53	25.00	17.65	8.33	—	—
Daliganj	Zone 5	60.72	75.00	17.65	22.22	35.31	38.90	29.41	5.56	—	22.22	17.63	11.10	—	—
Nakhas	Zone 6	63.44	64.10	37.29	50.00	27.13	28.00	22.03	16.00	5.08	4.00	8.47	2.00	—	—
Indira Nagar	Zone 7	48.57	52.94	23.53	47.23	35.28	13.89	20.59	16.67	11.78	5.56	5.88	16.65	2.94	—
Aminabad	Zone 8	80.82	74.39	54.24	45.90	15.26	24.59	22.03	19.67	6.78	8.20	1.69	1.64	—	—
<b>Total</b>		66.06	61.81	39.22	47.56	25.88	23.17	18.44	15.05	7.84	8.13	8.24	6.09	0.39	—

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "**Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis**" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

pass are on higher side. There are Zones where primary classes pass females are roughly double than the primary class pass males, e.g. Lalbagh, 25.0 (male), 45.5 (female), Alambagh 31.8 (male), 55.0 (female), Rajajipuram 23.5 (male), 50.0 (female), Nakhas 37.3 (male), 50.0 (female) and Indiranagar 23.5 (male), 47.2

(female). It implies that in these Zones females are in lower proportions in higher ladder of education than their counterpart males.

There are four Zones where Middle class pass males and females are almost in a balanced proportion like Aliganj 23.7 (male), 23.7 (female); Alambagh 36.9 (male), 30.0 (female); Daliganj 35.3 (male), 38.9 (female); and Nakhas 27.1 (male), 28.0 (female) per cent. Overall High School pass both male and female proportions have gone down about one-third than the proportions of Middle pass male and female. In

Table 9: **Percentage of Muslim Male/Female Primary and Middle Classes Passed to Total Muslim Male/Female Educated**

Zones	Primary Classes										Middle Classes					
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh Zone 1	8.33	9.09	—	18.48	—	9.09	—	—	16.67	9.09	—	—	—	—	16.67	—
Aliganj Zone 2	7.90	13.16	2.63	5.26	7.90	10.53	—	5.26	39.47	21.05	5.26	5.26	2.63	7.90	15.79	10.53
Alambagh Zone 3	5.26	5.00	—	5.00	10.53	10.00	—	10.00	15.79	25.00	10.53	10.00	—	15.00	26.32	5.00
Rajajipuram Zone 4	—	41.67	11.77	8.33	—	—	—	—	11.77	—	5.88	—	5.88	8.33	17.65	—
Daliganj Zone 5	—	5.56	—	5.56	—	—	—	—	17.65	11.11	11.77	5.56	11.77	5.56	11.77	27.78
Nakhas Zone 6	6.78	2.00	3.39	8.00	5.08	2.00	1.70	8.00	20.34	30.00	1.70	2.00	1.70	4.00	23.73	22.00
Indira Nagar Zone 7	14.71	19.45	—	—	2.94	8.33	—	—	5.88	19.45	5.88	—	8.82	2.78	20.59	11.11
Aminabad Zone 8	3.39	14.75	1.70	3.28	6.78	1.64	6.78	6.56	35.59	19.67	6.78	8.20	3.39	—	5.09	16.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.28</b>	<b>12.20</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>5.29</b>	<b>5.10</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>16.47</b>	<b>14.23</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

Laibagh 8.3 (male), 9.1 (female); Rajajipuram 5.9 (male), 8.3 (female); Aliganj 5.3 (male), 13.2 (female) and Daliganj 5.6 (male), 11.8 (female) per cent High School pass are quite below the average. Overall male and female Intermediate pass further go down to about half of the male and female High School pass which is a drastic pattern of drop-outs. There are Zones where male and female Intermediate pass are below the average as in Nakhas, there are 5.1 (male), 4.0 (female), Aliganj 5.3 (male), 7.9 (female), Alambagh 5.3 (male), Indiranagar 5.6 (female) and Aminabad 6.8 (male) and 6.6 (female) per cent. In Alambagh Zone no female and in Daliganj no male was found Intermediate pass. In Rajajipuram Zone males 23.5 and females 25.0 per cent were Intermediate pass, which is ideally proportionate.

Table 10: **Percentage of Muslim Male/Female High School, Intermediate, Higher and Technical Classes Passed to Total Muslim Male/Female Educated**

Zones	High School				Intermediate				Higher Education				Technical			
	IX		X		XI		XII		BA/B.Sc.		MA/M.Sc.		Diploma		Degree	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lalbagh Zone 1	—	—	8.33	9.09	—	—	16.67	9.09	33.33	36.36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aliganj Zone 2	2.63	2.63	2.63	10.53	—	5.26	5.26	2.63	7.90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alambagh Zone 3	10.53	10.00	15.79	5.00	—	—	5.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajajipuram Zone 4	—	—	5.88	8.33	—	—	23.53	25.00	11.77	8.33	5.88	—	—	—	—	—
Daliganj Zone 5	5.88	—	23.53	5.56	—	16.66	—	5.56	17.65	11.11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nakhas Zone 6	3.39	4.00	18.64	12.00	—	—	5.08	4.00	5.08	2.00	3.39	—	—	—	—	—
Indira Nagar Zone 7	2.94	5.56	17.65	11.11	—	—	11.77	5.56	5.88	16.67	—	—	—	—	2.94	—
Aminabad Zone 8	1.69	4.92	20.39	14.75	—	1.64	6.78	6.56	1.69	1.64	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.14</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>10.98</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>—</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

Graduation and above, i.e. higher education pass males and females are 8.2 and 6.1 per cent respectively, in which females are reduced and remained to roughly two-thirds than the Intermediate pass females. The highest proportion of Graduate and above pass are in Lalbagh Zone with males 33.3 and females 36.4 per cent. In Rajajipuram Zone Graduation and above pass are 17.7 (male), 8.3 (female) per cent, whereas in Daliganj Zone they are 17.6 (male), 11.1 (female) per cent, which are above the average. In rest of the Zones like Aliganj, Alambagh, Nakhas, Aminabad and Indiranagar (excluding females, which are above the average), where either male or female Graduate and above pass are below the average or do not exist at all. Technical education pass (Diploma or Degree holders), only 2.9 per cent males were recorded in Indiranagar Zone only and nowhere else. This poor state of education especially at higher level among Muslims is also one of the important causes of existing lower socio-economic status.

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#### **4. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE**

#### 4. OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Out of total male and female population among Muslims 46.1 per cent males and 4.0 per cent females are employed/engaged in some or the other economic activities. In Rajajipuram Zone the proportion of males engaged in economic activities was maximum, i.e. 68.4 per cent, in contrast in Aliganj Zone, comparatively maximum females were engaged, i.e. 10.8 per cent. In Alambagh and Daliganj Zones no female was reported to be engaged in any economic activity. Among overall these employment of males and females, the labourers were 19.1 and 6.3 per cent, Artisans 16.3 and 56.3 per cent, Business personnel 49.4 and 18.8 per cent, Government jobs 2.3 and 0.0 per cent and private jobs 12.9 and 18.8 per cent respectively. In Lalbagh Zone no labourer and no one in Government job either male or female were recorded. In Lalbagh, Aliganj and Rajajipuram Zones all females were engaged as artisans. Male artisans are generally mistry, craftsmen and chikan workers, whereas female artisans are as generally chikan workers. In Nakhas and Aminabad Zones all the females were working in business activities. Only as an exception in Indiranagar Zone females were engaged in labour, business and private jobs (mainly household jobs), i.e. 20.0, 20.0 and 60.0 per cent respectively. A majority of males reported to be engaged in business activities, i.e. 49.4 per cent and maximum was found 75.0 per cent in Daliganj zone. In peripheral areas the proportion of males engaged as labourers was quite high as in Indiranagar Zone 29.0, Aliganj Zone 28.0,

Table 11: **Percentage of Muslim Male/Female Employed in Various Occupations to Total Muslim Male/Female Employed and Per Capita and Family Income**

Zones		Total Employed to Male/Female Population		Total Employed According to Occupations										Per Capita Income (Rs. p.m.)	Average Family Income (Rs. p.m.)
				Labourer		Artisan		Business		Govt. Job		Private Job			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Lalbagh	Zone 1	44.45	4.35	--	--	16.67	100.0	58.33	--	--	--	25.00	--	628.10	2855
Aliganj	Zone 2	49.02	10.77	28.00	--	40.00	100.0	32.00	--	--	--	--	--	497.47	2623
Alambagh	Zone3	48.00	--	25.00	--	--	--	66.67	--	--	--	8.33	--	526.83	3278
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	68.43	3.71	23.08	--	30.77	100.0	46.15	--	--	--	--	--	644.57	2965
Daliganj	Zone 5	42.86	--	8.33	--	16.67	--	75.00	--	--	--	--	--	550.00	2860
Nakhas	Zone 6	46.24	1.29	16.28	--	--	--	44.18	100.0	2.33	--	37.21	--	627.49	2900
Indira Nagar	Zone7	44.29	7.36	29.04	20.00	22.58	--	35.48	20.00	6.45	--	6.45	60.00	542.09	3117
Aminabad	Zone 8	41.10	1.22	13.33	--	13.33	--	66.67	100.0	3.33	--	3.34	--	317.58	1758
Total		46.12	4.02	19.10	6.25	16.29	56.25	49.44	18.75	2.25	--	12.92	18.75	520.61	2703

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "**Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis**" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

Alambagh Zone 25.0 and Rajajipuram Zone 23.1 per cent. A considerable proportion of male artisans were recorded in Aliganj Zone 40.0, Rajajipuram Zone 30.8, and Indiranagar Zone 22.6 per cent. No one was reported to be engaged in any government job in Lalbagh, Aliganj, Alambagh, Rajajipuram and Daliganj Zones. Only in Nakhas, Indiranagar and Aminabad Zones 2.3, 6.5 and 3.3 per

cent males respectively were recorded to be engaged in government job. In our whole survey no female was recorded in Government job. In private jobs no one was reported in Aliganj, Rajajipuram and Daliganj Zones. In Nakhas and Lalbagh Zones a considerable proportion of males are engaged in private jobs, i.e. 37.2 and 25.0 per cent respectively. Except Indiranagar Zone in no other Zone females were engaged in private jobs. Major reasons of Muslim backwardness are due to absence of solid and assured income which could have been possible from government jobs only.

Due to menial (low paid) jobs, average income is quite low as Rs.520.61 per head per month, which is hardly sufficient for consumption of coarse food, what to talk about expenditure on housing, education and health, etc. The lowest per capita income was recorded in Aminabad Zone with Rs.317.58 per month, which is alarmingly low. Similarly the average family income was recorded Rs.2703.00 per month and the highest was found in Alambagh and Indiranagar Zones with Rs.3278.00 and Rs.3117.00 per month respectively. Again the awfully lowest family income was found in Aminabad Zone with Rs.1758.00 per month.

## **5. HOUSING CONDITION**

## 5. HOUSING CONDITION

Spacious, secured and comfortable shelters with all types of amenities and facilities are the key for healthy society, both socially and economically in urban areas. City slums are the examples, where majority of people are sick, poor, uneducated, drug-addicts and sometimes anti-social. In our survey we found that 86.8 per cent households own their own houses and 13.2 per cent households live in rented houses. Out of 86.8 per cent owned houses 86.1 per cent households constructed their houses on their own lands, thus, 0.7 per cent houses constructed their houses on encroached (land belonging to others) land. Among total owned and rented houses, where respondents were living, 81.4 per cent houses were pucca, 11.3 per cent semi-pucca and 7.3 per cent were kutcha. Among all the surveyed houses, average number of rooms per house were 2.1. About 88.1 per cent houses were reported to be electrified. Total 83.5 per cent houses were having latrines in their campus and rest 16.5 per cent households used to go outside their houses to defecate in open spaces, road/railway-line sides of the city. Out of 83.5 per cent houses having latrines in their campuses, 52.3 per cent were flush latrines and 31.2 per cent were dry or service latrines. One can imagine that the night soil from 31.2 per cent houses is carried out by head loads and disposed off mainly in open drains, which creates an extreme unhygienic condition in the entire adjoining localities. About 76.2 per cent houses were having bathrooms in their campuses, when 23.8 per cent households were taking bath outside their houses where the public taps/hand pumps are installed.

**Table 12: Housing Condition-I :**  
**Percentage of Houses Belonging to Muslim Respondents**

Zones	House Percentage						Average Rooms	Houses Electrified	Latrine			Bathroom in Campus
	Owned	Rented	Constructed on Own Land	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha			In Campus	Flush	Dry	
Lalbagh Zone 1	63.64	36.36	54.55	90.91	9.09	--	2.18	81.82	45.45	36.36	9.09	63.64
Aliganj Zone 2	81.82	18.18	81.82	100.0	--	--	2.23	81.82	90.91	50.00	40.91	72.73
Alambagh Zone3	77.78	22.22	77.78	55.56	44.44	--	2.67	88.89	44.44	--	44.44	77.78
Rajajipuram Zone 4	80.00	20.00	80.00	100.0	--	--	2.50	100.0	100.0	80.00	20.00	100.00
Daliganj Zone 5	100.0	--	100.0	100.0	--	--	2.10	100.0	90.00	80.00	10.00	90.00
Nakhas Zone 6	97.30	2.70	97.30	86.49	10.81	2.70	2.11	100.0	100.0	56.76	43.24	81.08
Indira Nagar Zone7	95.83	4.17	95.83	70.83	12.50	16.67	1.88	75.00	66.67	50.00	16.67	62.50
Aminabad Zone 8	78.57	21.43	78.57	60.71	17.86	21.43	1.78	82.14	89.29	53.57	35.72	75.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.76</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>86.09</b>	<b>81.46</b>	<b>11.26</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>88.08</b>	<b>83.45</b>	<b>52.32</b>	<b>31.13</b>	<b>76.16</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "**Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis**" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

In Lalbagh Zone the ownership of houses was reported to be the lowest, i.e. 63.6 per cent and 36.4 per cent households were living in rented houses which is the highest. Also here 9.0 per cent households who were the owners of their houses constructed their houses on encroached lands. In Alambagh Zone, semi-pucca houses are quite high, i.e. 44.4 per cent. In Aminabad and Indiranagar Zones the proportions of Kutcha houses are on higher side, i.e. 21.4 and 16.7 per cent

respectively. Also in Aminabad and Indiranagar Zones the average number of rooms per house were lowest, i.e. 1.8 and 1.8 respectively. In Rajajipuram, Daliganj and Nakhas Zones all the houses were electrified, when in Indiranagar Zone only 75.0 houses were electrified, which is lowest. In Nakhas and Rajajipuram Zones all the houses were having latrines in their campuses, when in Lalbagh and Alambagh Zones less than half of the houses were with latrines in their campuses, i.e. 45.5 and 44.4 per cent respectively. The highest proportion of dry/ service latrines are in Alambagh Zone 44.4, Nakhas Zone 43.2 and Aliganj Zone 40.9 per cent. There is no flush latrine at all in houses of Alambagh Zone. In Rajajipuram Zone all the houses were having bathrooms in their campuses, when in Lalbagh and Indiranagar Zones only 63.6 per cent and 62.5 per cent houses respectively were with bathrooms, which are least.

Total 67.6 per cent households reported that the potable water sources (mainly pipe/handpumps) are available within their house campuses. Rest 32.4 per cent households were using public sources for potable water which were at some distance from their houses. These public sources of potable water are India Mark-II hand pumps, which are used by 21.2 per cent households, other handpumps used by 1.3 per cent households and pipe water by 9.9 per cent households. No one was reported using well water which are plenty in number in each and every locality of Lucknow and they are now abandoned. Those 32.4 per cent households, which are fetching water from public sources, have to walk average about 30.6 metres from their houses. In Rajajipuram Zone 2 households and Indiranagar Zone 14 households have to walk maximum distances to fetch potable water, which are

average about 50.0 and 53.5 metres respectively. In city life, where developmental activities are carried out on competition basis and the theory of 'survival of the fittest' is applied, no community would come up equally if they waste a lot of precious time in mundane household chores.

Table 13: **Housing Condition-II:**  
**Percentage of Muslim Houses with Drinking water Supply**

Zones	Within Campus	Using Water Source of Outside Campus				Average Distance (Metre)	No. of Households
		India Mark-II	Other Hand Pump	Pipe	Well		
Lalbagh Zone 1	36.37	36.36	--	27.27	--	20.00	7
Aliganj Zone 2	54.55	45.45	--	--	--	27.50	10
Alambagh Zone3	77.78	22.22	--	--	--	15.00	2
Rajajipuram Zone 4	80.00	20.00	--	--	--	50.00	1
Daliganj Zone 5	80.00	20.00	--	--	--	27.50	2
Nakhas Zone 6	86.49	5.40	--	8.11	--	25.00	5
Indira Nagar Zone7	41.67	41.67	8.33	8.33	--	53.50	14
Aminabad Zone 8	75.00	--	--	25.00	--	8.57	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.55</b>	<b>21.19</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>30.61</b>	<b>48</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "**Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis**" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

Condition of home environ is also an important aspect in regular activities of households in city culture. Households reporting about the type of approach roads connecting their houses were 69.5 per cent connected by Kharanja (brick) road, 15.2 per cent by Damar road, 14.6 per cent by kutchra road and 0.7 per cent without any

road. In Indiranagar and Aliganj Zones only 37.5 and 40.9 per cent houses were connected by Kharanja roads, which are comparatively lowest proportions. Maximum houses connected by Damar roads were 27.3 per cent in Aliganj Zone, 18.2 per cent in Lalbagh Zone and 16.7 per cent in Indiranagar Zone, when less than 15 per cent houses were connected by Damar roads in rest of the Zones. In Indiranagar, Aliganj and Lalbagh zones the proportion of houses connected by Kutcha roads were quite high, i.e. 45.8, 31.8 and 18.2 per cent respectively. In only Daliganj Zone 10 per cent houses were reported to be without any approach road.

Table 14: **Housing Condition-III:**  
**Percentage of Muslim Houses with Urban Civic Amenities**

Zones		Approach Road				Street Light	Houses with rain Flood	Houses with Drain Flood
		Kharanja	Damar	Kutcha	No Road			
Lalbagh	Zone 1	63.64	18.18	18.18	--	90.91	1.82	9.09
Aliganj	Zone 2	40.91	27.27	31.82	--	81.82	45.46	9.09
Alambagh	Zone3	88.89	11.11	--	--	33.33	88.89	44.44
Rajajipuram	Zone 4	90.00	10.00	--	--	100.0	10.00	10.00
Daliganj	Zone 5	70.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	40.00	30.00	10.00
Nakhas	Zone 6	89.19	10.81	--	--	83.78	13.51	13.51
Indira Nagar	Zone7	37.50	16.67	45.83	--	37.50	62.50	4.17
Aminabad	Zone 8	82.14	14.29	3.57	--	78.57	64.29	14.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>69.54</b>	<b>15.23</b>	<b>14.57</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>70.86</b>	<b>41.06</b>	<b>12.58</b>

Source: Based on survey conducted by the author and his team for the project "Socio-Economic Condition of Downtrodden Minorities in Lucknow Metropolis" sponsored by GEM (India), Lucknow, during January-February, 2004.

For street light on approach roads, over all 70.9 per cent households were reported to be facilitated which implies that 29.1 per cent houses/households were in dark having their approach roads without street lights. There are Zones less than half of the houses were with street lights, i.e. Lalbagh, 9.1, Alambagh 33.3, Indiranagar 37.5 and Daliganj 40.0 per cent with street lights.

There is a serious menace of unplanned drainage system and its repercussions in the form of rain flood or drain flood around the houses, which ultimately reduces the life of housing stock besides making ill-health of residents and overall obnoxious environment. Overall 53.6 per cent houses were reported to be flooded by water, i.e. 41.0 per cent by rain flood and 12.6 per cent by drain flood. In Alambagh Zone 88.9 per cent and 44.4 per cent houses were flooded by rain flood and drain flood respectively, which is an extreme situation. It means that in Alambagh Zone almost all the houses are affected by either rain or drain flood through out the year. Other high rain infected Zones are Aminabad having 64.3 per cent houses flooded by rain, Indiranagar 62.5 per cent, Aliganj 45.5 per cent and Daliganj 30.0 per cent. In Aminabad and Nakhas Zones, where houses affected by drain flood were above the average, i.e. 14.3 and 13.5 per cent respectively.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

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1. A reading of the analyses based from the data collected and analysed in the preceding paragraphs, shows that, at birth female babies are more than male babies. However, as this population approaches adulthood (15 years or over) there is a significant reduction in the female population than amongst the boys. This revelation requires further examination. The only plausible reason for this decline in female population is perhaps the non-availability of medical assistance during child bearing which may result higher mortality. In addition hygienic conditions in India generally and particularly in Uttar Pradesh are poor. It may be source of various diseases and hence mortality.
2. Data on educational status of the Muslim population in Lucknow indicates that after primary education, a large number of youngsters drop out of the education system. It should be noted that a larger proportion of girls drop out of the education system than boys. This phenomenon may be due to the fact that, like the rest of the Indian Society, Muslim girl education is not encouraged while the boys are considered to be the torch bearers of the family name and hence receive greater attention and education.
3. Data on employment situation of the Muslim population is quite revealing. First, child labour is a feature of this society. It prevents children from going to schools. Secondly, a large proportion of Muslim working age

population in (15 to 59 years) are unemployed or under-employed. What is intriguing is that amongst the male workers only 13 per cent are unemployed while the female population unemployment rate is 48.3 per cent. Data reveals that unemployment/under-employment is associated with lack of any skill in this segment of population.

4. As the capital city of the most populous State (Uttar Pradesh), the opportunities in Governmental services are many. However, Muslim male employment in Governmental services is only 2.3 per cent against their population of about 20 per cent in the State. While no Muslim female was reported to have any Governmental job.
5. On the whole, data collected indicates that per capita family income amongst the Muslim community is below poverty line (BPL).
6. As far as the housing situation is concerned, the condition of the Muslim is exceedingly poor. Data collected on the size of the house, number of rooms, water supply, sanitary facilities, approach roads, street lighting and other environmental friendly facilities, exhibit slum conditions.
7. On the whole, it is evident that employment and under employment amongst the Muslim population, apart from lack of education, it is the lack of vocational training and/or the lack of any skills in the provision of services.

8. On social front an alarming picture is that of widowed and divorced women particularly in the Muslim dominated areas of Aminabad and Nakhas, literacy rates are also poor. It is estimated that nearly 31.1 per cent male and 36.9 per cent females are illiterate.

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